

## By Authority



FOREIGN OFFICE,  
HONOLULU, H. I., March 20, 1890.

This day had audience of the King:  
Senhor A. de Souza Canavaro, Commissioner and Consul for Portugal, to present to His Majesty a Letter from His Most Faithful Majesty DOM CARLOS, King of Portugal.

To which audience Senhor Canavaro was introduced by His Excellency Hon. Jona. Austin, His Majesty's Minister of Foreign Affairs.

The following is a translation of the Autograph Letter:  
"To His Majesty the King of the Hawaiian Islands:

"I, D. Carlos, by the Grace of God, King of Portugal and of the Algarves, of this and the other side of the Sea in Africa, Lord of Guinea, and of the Conquest, Navigation and Commerce of Ethiopia, Arabia, Persia and India, etc., salute Your Majesty whom I esteem and preserve as a friend. I am fortunate in informing Your Majesty that the Queen, my well beloved wife, happily gave birth, on the 15th of November last, to a Prince, who received at his baptism the name of Manoel. The interest Your Majesty has always shown towards me makes me hope that Your Majesty will share the joy this happy event has caused me. In expressing my wishes for Your Majesty's happiness I beg of You to accept the assurances of my high esteem and unalterable friendship.

"Sire: May the Almighty have Your Majesty's person in His holy keeping.  
"Written at the Palace of Belem, December 19, 1889.

(M. R.) EL REL.

Countersigned:  
HENRIQUE DE BARROS GOMES."

His Majesty was attended on this occasion by His Excellency Hon. Jona. Austin, Minister of Foreign Affairs, and James W. Robertson, Esq., His Majesty's Vice Chamberlain. 1315 68-11

It has pleased His Majesty the King to appoint

JAMES BICKNELL CASTLE, Esquire, and

JNO. NORMAN SPENCER WILLIAMS, Esq.,

to be members of the Board of Immigration, vice Hon. J. S. Walker and Hon. John Lota Kaulukou, resigned.

The Board now consists of  
His Ex. Hon. L. A. Thurston, President;  
Hon. A. S. Cleghorn,  
Hon. Joseph B. Atherton,  
Jas. B. Castle, Esq., and  
J. N. S. Williams, Esq.  
Iolani Palace, March 20, 1890.  
1315-11 69-31

MR. Z. PAAKIKI of Waimea, has this day been appointed Commissioner of Private Ways and Water Rights for the District of South Kohala, Island of Hawaii.

L. A. THURSTON,  
Minister of the Interior.  
Interior Office, March 11, 1890. 1314-31

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE,  
HONOLULU, H. I., Feb. 19, 1890.

All employees of the Government, and other persons to whom monies may be due at the Hawaiian Treasury on or before the 31st day of March, are requested to present vouchers for settlement on or before that date; and all persons having monies on account of the Government are requested to make their returns promptly, in order that there may be no delay in closing the accounts for the biennial fiscal period ending March 31, 1890.

S. M. DAMON,  
Minister of Finance.  
43-41 1311-51

MR. S. B. KAOMEA has this day been appointed Pound Master for the Government Pound at Kaaka, Keahou 1, North Kona, Island of Hawaii, vice Chas. Kaiaki resigned.

L. A. THURSTON,  
Minister of the Interior.  
Interior Office, Mar. 3, 1890. 1313-31

School Vacation Notice.

The regular Vacation of all Public Schools in the Kingdom, at the close of the first school session of the year, will extend from FRIDAY, the 11th of April next, to MONDAY, April 28th.

By order of the Board of Education.

W. JAS. SMITH,  
Secretary.

Education Office, March 12, 1890.  
1314-21 61-21

MR. FRANK JOHNSON of Waimea, has this day been appointed a member of the South Kohala Road Board, vice Z. Paakiki resigned.

The Board now consists as follows:  
Paul Jarrett, Esq., Chairman,  
James Bright, Esq.,  
Frank Johnson, Esq.,  
L. A. THURSTON,  
Minister of the Interior.

Interior Office, March 11, 1890. 1314-31

Messrs. A. LIDGATE and R. A. LYMAN have this day been appointed members of the Road Board for Hamakua, Hawaii.

The Board now consists as follows:  
Wm. Horner, Esq., Chairman,  
A. Lidgate, Esq.,  
R. A. Lyman, Esq.,  
L. A. THURSTON,  
Minister of the Interior.

Interior Office, March 11, 1890. 1314-31

In Re Hilea Sugar Co.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,  
HONOLULU, February 28th, 1890.

Whereas the Hilea Sugar Company, has pursuant to the Laws in such case made and provided, duly filed with the undersigned a Petition for the dissolution of the said Corporation, together with a certificate thereto annexed as required by law;

Now therefore, notice is hereby given to any and all persons who have been or are now interested in any manner whatsoever

in the said Corporation, that objections to the granting of the said Petition must be filed in the office of the undersigned on or before the 7th day of May, 1890, and that any person or persons desiring to be heard thereon must be in attendance at the office of the undersigned in Aliolani Hale, Honolulu, at 11 o'clock A.M. of that day, and show cause why said Petition should not be granted.

LORRIN A. THURSTON,  
Minister of the Interior.

1312-91

MR. WM. JOHN BRODIE of Paehehu, Kohala has this day been appointed a Notary Public for the 3rd Judicial Circuit of the Kingdom.

L. A. THURSTON,  
Minister of the Interior.

Interior Office, March 11th, 1890. 1315-31

MR. E. LILLEHUA of Kakaiaha, Molokai, has this day been appointed Notary Public for the 2nd Judicial Circuit of the Kingdom.

L. A. THURSTON,  
Minister of the Interior.

Interior Office, March 3rd, 1890. 1315-31

MR. GEORGE BELL of Waimea, has this day been appointed Pound Master for the Government Pound at Waimea, South Kohala, Hawaii.

L. A. THURSTON,  
Minister of the Interior.

Interior Office, March 11, 1890. 1314-31

Hawaiian Gazette

EST MODUS IN REBUS.

12-PAGE EDITION.

TUESDAY, MARCH 25, 1890.

IMMIGRATION.

The following circular has been sent to a number of gentlemen more immediately interested in the subject of immigration. The subject, however, is one which is fraught with interest to every resident of the country, and requires the best thought that can be brought to bear upon it:

DEPT. OF INTERIOR,  
HONOLULU, H. I., Mar. 18, 1890.

Sir: Your attention is respectfully drawn to the following facts concerning the present and future labor supply and population of these islands.

The number and nationality of laborers on the sugar plantations on January 1, 1888, and 1890, were as follows:

	1888.	1890.
Hawaiian	2,062	1,854
Portuguese	2,328	2,330
" women	359	312
" minors	445	416
Japanese	2,870	3,299
" women	420	914
Chinese		5,727
S. S. Islanders		470
Miscellaneous		300
Total	14,909	17,895

This shows a total increase during the two years of 2,896 laborers. It shows also increase and decrease by nationality.

	1888.	1890.
Hawaiians, decrease		208
Portuguese, "		115
Chinese, "		1,210
S. S. Islanders, "		37
Total decrease		1,570
Miscellaneous, increase		205
Japanese, "		4,261
Total increase		4,466
Net increase		2,896

In January, 1888, there were

Japanese, 3,299 or 22 per cent.

Other nationalities, 11,700 or 78 per cent.

In January, 1890, there are

Japanese, 7,560 or 42 per cent.

Other nationalities, 10,335 or 58 per cent.

Since January 1st of this year there have come into the country 1,064 Japanese, and requisitions have been filed with the Board of Immigration for immediate requirement for 1,200 Japanese and 600 Portuguese.

The large increase of laborers during the period has not been caused by the opening of any new plantations, but by the simple expansion of existing ones. There is no reason to believe that there will be any less expansion during the coming than the last period.

Three new plantations have been commenced during the last three months, which, during the coming period, will require not less than 1,800 laborers; and three or four more are contemplated, and will probably be started within that time, with a probable requirement of not less than 1,000 men.

A tabulated statement of the laborers now on the plantations and an estimate of those who will be required during the period is then as follows:

	1890.
On the plantations Jan. 1, 1890.	17,895
Additions since January 1st.	1,064
Estimated requirements of new plantations.	2,800
Estimated requirements of existing plantations, say.	3,000
Estimated total of laborers required on the plantations January, 1892.	24,759

If all the laborers now on the plantations remain where they are until January, 1892, the plantations will require, upon a conservative estimate, 5,800 additional laborers in the next twenty-one months, if the legitimate expansion and prosperity of the industry is to be continued. But there is no reason to believe that all the laborers now on the plantations will remain there during the next two years. On the contrary, there is a certainty that as large a number will leave as did during the last two years, and probably more, from the fact that the sudden expansion in the

banana business and the present and prospective activity in the railroad building of the country, will probably draw away from the plantations more laborers than left them during the last two years.

A close estimate of the number of laborers leaving the plantations during the two years last past can be obtained from the fact that there were placed upon the plantations through the Board of Immigration 7,527 laborers, while the total increase of laborers for the same period was only 2,896, showing that the difference or 4,631 of the immigrant laborers introduced, were required to supply the places of those laborers who had left the plantations during the period. Even if no more left than did during the last two years, there will be required to fill the places of those who will leave, say 4,600, which added to 5,800, the number above estimated to be required by expansion and new plantations, makes a total of 10,400 additional laborers required during the period, without taking into consideration the additional laborers who will be required by the construction of the Oahu and Hamakua and Hilo railroads, and other enterprises of which there is a fair prospect.

If the industries of the Kingdom are to continue to increase and prosper, these additional laborers must be obtained.

For the immediate present, Japanese are available under the existing terms of contract, and probably some Portuguese can be obtained.

The questions for consideration are, where are these 10,400 laborers to come from?

Can the country or the plantations supply with safety, add such a large number in so short a time to the number of Asiatics already here?

Is there any other source from which laborers can be obtained?

Is there any method of co-operation which can be engaged in, by which so large a number of laborers can be prevented from leaving the plantations each year and thereby preventing the necessity of such a large immigration to fill such vacancies?

It is necessary that early and definite action be taken concerning this subject, and for the purpose of ascertaining the views and opinions of those more immediately interested in the subject, you are respectfully invited to take the matter into consideration, and to meet the Cabinet and Board of Immigration to discuss it, on Monday March 24th, at 2 o'clock P. M. at the Foreign Office.

If you are unable to attend I shall be glad to receive from you any suggestions which you may have to make, in writing.

I have the honor to be

Your obedient servant,

L. A. THURSTON,

Minister of the Interior and President Board of Immigration.

THE LABOR QUESTION.

[From P. C. Advertiser, March 24.]

To-day a number of leading citizens of Honolulu, chosen from those more immediately interested in the cultivation of sugar, are to meet to discuss from a strictly practical standpoint, the labor question.

The natural expansion of the sugar industry, together with the late heavy rush of fresh capital into it, will increase the demand for labor to such an extent that it is not improbable, according to the data furnished by the ministerial circular, that ten thousand fresh laborers will have to be obtained from some source during the coming biennial period.

Where are they to be obtained?

This is the question, the practical question, which is to be discussed to-day and presses for a solution. Those who are going to discuss it are very largely Christians as well as practical men of affairs. We may be confident then that in considering the matter before them the interests of the whole community, its prosperity, its moral well being, its civilization in short, will receive a large share of attention and earnest consideration, as well as the merely financial interests of the planters.

What is it which these moral interests of the community demand? They demand, as we think every one will concede, that the plantation labor be recruited from a class which will add to the stability, the security and the morality of the community, and which can share its higher interests.

This means that our laboring class must not consist of a race alien in blood, in religion, in ideas, in commercial and social habits from ourselves, but must be drawn from a source related to us, if possible, in all these particulars. We must look to Europe for our laborers, if we are to build up a homogeneous society.

Then too, not all races in Europe are equally desirable. For obvious reasons we should seek immigrants of our own tongue. If such cannot be obtained then we should procure those of our own religion, and only in the last instance, should those who are alien both in language and religion, be resorted to.

There is no occasion here to enter at large into the merits of the Asiatic question. Everyone admits at

least that the importation of labor from China, and in a less degree from Japan, is an evil, if a necessary one, and ought to be avoided, if possible. This admission suffices for our present purposes.

Why then, if European labor is in of itself so much more desirable than that which we have, why do we not obtain it? Planters generally assume that the thing is out of the question perhaps on some or all of the following grounds:—

1. It is an experiment and an uncertain one.

2. The experiment has been tried repeatedly and has failed. European laborers either do not give satisfaction to employers, or are not satisfied themselves, so that, in any case, the attempt to obtain a stable body of workmen is a failure.

3. Sugar can only be raised by cheap labor here because we have to compete with cheap labor everywhere else in the world.

Of these three objections, it may be observed that only the last goes to the root of the matter. We shall, however, consider them all briefly in their order.

First then comes the statement that the importation of European labor is an uncertain experiment. True. But the emergency demands experiment, and the time, when prosperity is general, the tariff and treaty still untouched, is exceptionally favorable.

2. The failure of previous experiments.

Our answer is simple. Experiments have been numerous, it is true, but by no means conclusive. Neither have all proved failures.

That laborers have frequently been dissatisfied, we concede, and it may as well be frankly admitted, that unless the planters feel that they can offer better terms and more liberal inducements than they have ever done hitherto, all talk about getting a better class of labor here would better cease at once. Laborers who come here from Europe do so to improve their condition, and unless we can offer them a substantial prospect of success in the undertaking, it is hopeless to lure them here. They will never stay to do coolies' work for coolies' pay when that land of the freeman's opportunity—America—opens its doors wide and invites them across the water. This brings us to the third objection, on which the whole question hinges, the assumption, namely, that sugar cannot be raised in this country in competition with cheap labor, except by cheap labor.

This belief is the root of the whole question, and if it is well grounded, it makes any talk of getting our plantation work done by English, or Scotch, or Americans, or Germans, entirely idle. But is it not an unverified assumption? Has it ever been proved? Is there any case of failure in cultivating sugar which can be traced to the employment of high-priced Caucasian labor of a superior grade, as its chief or sole cause?

As a matter of fact, high wages are in competition with low all over the world. The Dakota wheat-growers are successfully competing with the coolie labor of India. Low waged English farmers have clamored for protection against American wheat.

Wages are higher in England than anywhere on the continent of Europe, yet this does not prevent English manufacturers from finding their way wherever there are roads to carry them.

The superior efficiency of high-priced labor almost always counterbalances or more than counterbalances its extra cost. American labor is the highest-priced, and yet probably the cheapest, in the world. The best labor is generally the cheapest. An American farm hand in the harvest field probably does three times as much as a Japanese in the cane field. Mr. Cairnes, who is perhaps the most eminent political economist living, estimates that the productive power of American labor is five times that of the East Indian.

This is all mere theory, some practical man objects. We would respectfully call the attention of practical men to the fact that the belief that good labor in this country cannot compete with cheap labor in others, is also a theory and an unverified one.

It seems to us that the question whether English, or Scotch, or German labor, is well paid, put on a favorable footing and furnished with incentives to exert its full productive power—whether such labor would really prove costlier than Chinese or Japanese, is something which ought to be inquired into. It

is eminently worth testing and we are not entitled to assume in advance what the results of such a test would be. It is needless to remark that they may prove of inestimable advantage to the whole nation.

The persons who can and ought to make this experiment are the planters. The obligation goes with the power. The Government is poor and ought not to be called on for aid. Any money which it spends on immigration will necessarily be diverted from urgent public improvements.

An insignificant assessment on the stock of the Planter's Labor & Supply Co. would furnish the funds for a decisive experiment.

Hamakua Notes.

Sunshine once again.  
Dr. C. B. Greenfield, government physician, is confined to his bed this week.

The persuasive book agent has been in our midst, and taken a number orders at fancy prices.

Messrs. Andrew Moore and M. V. Holmes are off on a visit to the Coast. They will return in six weeks or two months.

Jack Richmond now holds the position of night watchman on the volcano road. He is one of the witnesses for the crown in the Koto murder case.

Mr. Aungst, the new telephone man, is making a good start, and has the lines in good working order. He understands the business thoroughly.

More than three feet of rain thus far for 1890. All the plantations have been compelled to stop work several days the past week on account of heavy rains.

Paulino will soon possess a handsome library. Mr. Theo. H. Davies has presented them with \$500 for that purpose, and will continue to give \$50 per year to keep it going, which with dues charges will give a fair annual income. That is what we call practical philanthropy.

The majesty of the law has been vindicated in Hilo. A young man of Kukuile was arrested on a trumped-up charge of petit larceny, fined \$1 and costs, and given a week on the Volcano road. The fine and costs were paid by friends in Hamakua. His persecutor then made an attempt to play the good Samaritan by telling the boy that he was paying his fine. Let the "Big 1" come to Hamakua and see how little the people think of him and his manhood. He can find out very quick.

March 21, 1890.

Society Notes.

A feature of a recent lunch given by Miss Spreckels, daughter of Col. Claus Spreckels, to friends in Philadelphia, was quantities of rare, pale green orchids, matching in tint the translucent hot-house grapes with which they were entwined. A single perfect specimen of this royal flower was laid at the plate of each guest, and creams and ices were moulded in the same delicate tint and form. Novelties in floral designs are difficult to reach in eastern cities, where thousands of dollars are squandered nightly to obtain startling results in perishable blossoms, but the dash and originality of a California girl has set all the tongues in the Quaker City to wagging over her entertainment, which rivaled a king's banquet in beauty and costliness.

It is rather early yet to form any idea, says the San Francisco News Letter of M. R. 1st, as to what point of the compass society will turn its footsteps when the spring fairly opens. Some incline towards the Sandwich Islands, which was such a fashionable place to visit a few years ago that steamer accommodation could not be had for all who wished to make pilgrimages in that direction. Mrs. E. B. Crocker, her daughter and husband, Mr. and Mrs. Harry Gillig, and their faithful companion and friend, Frank Unger, have sailed for Honolulu, and it is said that many others will follow in their footsteps ere long.

Y. M. C. A. Monthly Meeting.

The regular monthly meeting of the Y. M. C. A. was held Thursday in the parlors which are now all lighted by electricity. President Henry Waterhouse was in the chair. Reports were presented from the Devotional, Temperance, Entertainment and Employment committees. There was also a report of the Hawaiian branch. Mrs. Johnson, an experienced nurse, has rooms at the Queen Emma hall and will do missionary work and nursing.

Mr. S. M. Sayford, an evangelist, is expected in May, and a committee of five was appointed to take the work in charge.

Messrs. F. J. Lowrey, W. A. Bowen and S. D. Fuller were appointed a committee to nominate officers for the ensuing Y. M. C. A. year.

A discussion took place on the subject of temperance, ending in a special committee of three being appointed to further this work.

The report of the Treasurer showed a balance on hand of \$538 56. The Secretary read his report. Five new members were elected, and a collection taken up amounted to \$6.

Remarkable Sea Adventure.

An article in last Thursday's Bulletin, under the above heading, relates to an account of a shipwreck in the South Pacific, which is misleading. The following correct account was kindly furnished to the P. C. ADVERTISER for publication by Mr. J. F. Ross, ex-Second Mate of the missionary barkentine Morning Star:

Capt. William H. Gooding of the bark Tewksbury L. Sweet, bound from Newcastle, N. S. W., to Hongkong, struck Susanne Reef, near Palawat Island, on April 9th. A five or six knot breeze was blowing at the time. The natives treated the shipwrecked men kindly, fed them for three months and took the captain, second mate and one sailor one hundred and fifty miles to Ruk. There they got the missionary boat and went back after their mates; brought them to Ruk and finally to Ponape, where they met the Morning Star, which vessel brought them to Honolulu, arriving November 20, 1889.

Young Abraham Lincoln, the American Minister's son, died at London Feb. 20. All the members of the family were at the bedside.

## FOR SWEET CHARITY.

Entertainment at the Opera House by H. B. M. S. Champion's Minstrel Troupe—A Financial Success.

The prospects for a large audience at the minstrel entertainment by H. B. M. S. Champion's troupe at the Opera House Saturday, looked rather gloomy in the morning of that day, judging by the appearance of the box plan, yet when the time came the house was filled in every part. There was no expectation on the part of the management of such a large audience, consequently there was an insufficient number of extra chairs. Nearly all the seats in the lower part of the house were sold, a good many people had to stand; while the balcony and gallery were literally packed with human beings. The royal box was occupied by His Majesty and Hon. J. O. Dominis, while in the opposite box sat Mrs. Wm. G. Irwin and a party of ladies.

The entertainment was for the benefit of the British Benevolent Society, an organization which has many calls on it for assistance. It will benefit by this entertainment near upon four hundred dollars, and Lieut. Kennedy of H. B. M. S. Champion, who managed the whole affair is certainly to be thanked for his share in bringing about such a good result.

Now, as to the performance. It was a great night for the gallery gods. They were out in full force, the entertainment pleased them immensely, and they made the most of the occasion. When the curtain rang up, thirteen "niggers" were found to be in the circle. The two end-men were esthetically dressed, while the others wore regulation minstrel costume. The orchestra was composed of two banjos, guitar, violin and flute. The first part consisted of comic songs sung in that style so peculiar to a British tar. "Ghoaks" were introduced between the songs. An amusing incident occurred during the evening. Bones asked the other end fellow "What did Jonah say to the whale when he swallowed him?" Before it could be answered a picture gallery was shouted out "Rais." Of course this brought down the house.

The second part included a capital clog dance and sailor's hornpipe by J. Leonard, an excellent recitation "The Life Boat" by J. Spandlow who wore a life boat uniform; a stump speech, character songs, a farce "The Wigmakers," a boxing match, single stick bout and cutlass exercise. T. R. Flight, an expert banjoist and pupil of W. E. Ballantine, England's premier classical banjoist, gave a solo, but his selection was too classical for the audience. The gallery had lots of fun with J. Barrett as "Mary McGinnis," and at one time it looked as if "Mary" held a mortgage on the stage. The performance did not conclude until after 11 o'clock.

Mr. Berger and his string orchestra played appropriate selections during the evening.

Public School Inspection.

Mr. A. T. Atkinson, Inspector-General